

Bangor Daily Whig & Courier.

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NO. 217.

The Bangor Daily Whig and Courier is published at Five Dollars a year, payable half yearly, or in Advance. All Advances for less than a year to be paid in advance, and all orders for discount not met the accompaniment by the amount due.

The Bangor Daily Whig and Courier is published at the office of the Daily Whig and Courier every Tuesday morning at Two Dollars a year in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

If the publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any delay in delivery, beyond the time charged for the same and more.

Mr. Elihu Miller, Mechanic's News Room Bangor, in Agent for Paper Advertising left with him will daily forward.

PROSPECTUS OF THE MONTHLY MAINE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

The proprietors of the *Maine Farmer*, in order to meet the wishes of many in the community propose to issue a Monthly Edition of the *Maine Farmer*, devoted exclusively to Agriculture.

It will be published in the next form and size of the paper.

As the current news, miscellaneous articles and advertisements will be omitted the subscribers will obtain as much agricultural matter during the year, though not so many pages, as in the former editions. An index will be furnished at the end of the year.

The whole will be afforded at the price of Fifty cents per annum, payable in all cash in advance.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers and act as agent, shall receive a copy so long as he keeps that number good, for his services.

September 1841.

PROSPECTUS OF THE *Maine Farmer and Mechanics' Advocate*.

(New Series) E. HOLMES, Editor.

The proprietors of the *Maine Farmer*, in accordance with the suggestions of their friends, and with a view to meet the wishes of a large number of their subscribers, have come to the conclusion to make a change in the form and size of the paper, on the first of January next. It will be about double the size that it now is.

They propose to issue a paper, once per week, in large four pages, to be called *Maine Farmer and Mechanics' Advocate*. One page is to be devoted exclusively to Agriculture one to Mechanical subjects, frequently illustrated with engravings, one page to the current news of the day, with the proceedings of the Legislature and of Congress, when these bodies are in session, and the remaining part to be devoted to miscellaneous reading-pieces, advertisements, &c.

They presume it is not necessary to enlarge upon the peculiar character of this course of publication offered to you. The *Maine Farmer* has been in existence nine years, steadily and perseveringly devoted to the interest of the productive classes. It will continue as hitherto, a steady and undeviating friend to the Farmers and Mechanics, zealously laboring to aid the spirit of improvement, and encouraging the efforts of honest industry. Many of our best practical Farmers have long been engaged in contributing to the columns of the *Farmer*. These and others will continue their aid and assist in the Agricultural portion, and we have the assurance of many excellent Mechanics that they will also contribute to the columns of their department.

One cent per annum \$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy so long as he keeps that number good, for his services.

Wm. Thorne Nov. 20, 1841.

PAPER, QUILLS, INK, &c. Every article usual for sale at a Bookstore.

A Fresh supply received by E. F. DUREN.

No. 16 Salt Rheum.

TRUFAN'S COMPOUND.

Thousands of persons afflicted by this grievous malady have made use of this medicine, and, as far as can be learned, it has rarely failed to give satisfaction.

The subscriber will not state, as too many do, that this COMPOUND is a cure for all diseases, but he can assure you that it is not only a cure for the Rheum, but good for all humors, such as Boil, Wurm, Bald Head, Shingles, Leprosy, Ich, and especially good for the harber's, or Jackson's, &c., &c. It has also been used for the Piles with the best effects.

No person need fear any evil from it, however old or young, or feeble, for it is simple and may be applied with safety.

WILLIAM B. THUFANT, Bath (Me.)

The above valuable preparations for sale by E. F. DUREN, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 16 door west of the Post Office.

The Editor of the *Advertiser* (Portland) says,

"The character of the proprietor, the circumstances in which he made his discovery, as well as the many effects to which his remedy has been subjected, are an adequate guard to the public against imposition."

Sold by E. F. DUREN, Bangor.

Steady & even w/it.

Sept. 20

TOO FHACHE! TOOTHACHE!

A NEW DISCOVERY. It has recently been discovered that the pure extract of Gall combined with an impalpable powder of Alum is a sure remedy for the Toothache, will kill the nerve in most cases, and render them in a state that they may be filled without pain. The pure article is for sale by WM. BROWN 481 Washington street, Boston.

John Kuller Court street, James Towle Green street, and for sale by the Druggists generally.

The unengaged having received great benefit

for the cure of diseases above named with confidence we recommend the celebrated Balsam of Liverwort to the public.

Ernest Webster David F. Woodbury

Thomas Haskins, Jr. T. Horton,

C. I. Ha. H. Gall

C. Willams, Miss L. Howard

For Wholesale and retail by the proprietor WM. BROWN 481 Washington street Retained by all the Druggists in Boston Salem, Bangor, Portland, Augusta, Hallowell and Belfast Oct. 11

50c & w/it Oct. 12

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DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

JOHN SAWYARD, Editor

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1842.

Whig Nomination.

FOR MAYOR
BRADFORD BARKER.

Ward Caucuses.

The Whigs of Bangor, are reminded that their Ward caucuses for the nomination of Ward officers, will be held at the several places of election in said Wards.

The primary meetings are all important, as upon the results depend mainly the character of our public officers; and it is expected of every good whig that he will give his attendance.

The Belfast Signal says that Mr. Amos F. Kendall, son of Mr. Zebdee Kendall, of Waldo Plantation, and known to most of the citizens of that town, was one of the musicians in the Texan expedition to Santa Fe, and is now a prisoner, suffering severe hardships in Mexico. It's father has recently received a letter from him detailing his station, which is very similar to that of young Crooks that has been published. It is hardly necessary to say that evidence of the citizenship of young Kendall has been forwarded to the Secretary of State, who will immediately procure his release.

Legal.

The *Sort* of the Times says, it has been decided by Judge Thatcher, of Boston, that in every case where a woman works two successive weeks at a strange man, it may be admitted as reasonable evidence of a desire on her part of further acquaintance with said strange man.

Our There was an error in our report of the City Committee yesterday. For ward four John B. Greenough was chosen.

Stephen P. Webb, Esq. the regular Whig candidate, was elected Mayor of Salem on Tuesday last.

The Law Reporter, Vol. IV, No. XI, March 1842, Bradbury, Soden & Co. Boston. Monthly numbers \$3 a year.

The number of the Reporter has much more than its usual quantity of matter, and its full variety. The first article is upon the subject of 'Repudiation' with respect to State debts, and is replete with sound law, good morals, and a just regard to the public welfare. It cannot be necessary to say that 'Repudiation' is most thoroughly repudiated and the miserable efforts of those who hold the vile doctrine is effectually stripped off, leaving their bare backs to be lashed with the world's scorn.

The usual matter of particular interest to the Profession of the Law, such as reports of recent American Decisions, Digest of American cases and Miscellany, are to be found in its pages.

Godey's Ladies Book - March No. 1842, Vol. XXIV, Long A Goode, Philadelphia. \$3 a year. Monthly numbers.

The Lady's Book, as all our readers know, has for several years been an elegant periodical and constantly improving both in the excellence of its matter and the neatness of its exterior. The March number is rich in embellishments truly splendid in typography and highly attractive in matter.

Our number was politely sent in by David Bugbee from his depot of periodicals, and our readers can there furnish themselves with a great abundance.

Fatal Accident (almost) to the Governors of Mass. and New York.

The conductor of the Western train informs us, that the Governors of Massachusetts and New York were placed in great bodily fear, if not exposed to the immediate danger of losing their lives, upon the Western Railroad, on Friday night last. The cars arrived at Worcester between seven and eight, on a very dark night. Just before reaching the bridge, near the usual stopping-place, the conductor stopped the train, and sent to the engin-house for a lighter engine, fearing to cross the bridge with the heavy eight-wheel locomotive, which had brought the cars from Springfield.

Gov. Davis, before arriving at the Depot, left the cars with Gov. Seward and some members of the New York Legislature, whom he had invited to spend the night at his house, and instead of taking the common highway, they kept upon the track. When they were upon the bridge, in total darkness, the bridge being a covered one, they suddenly heard the engine, (which had been sent for,) rapidly approaching. All were instantly in the greatest alarm and confusion, some thinking the bridge a very narrow one, and that there was only one track upon it, and every man made the greatest possible haste to get out of the way.

Gov. Seward accompanied extra ordinary seats, as a runner, but his course was suddenly interrupted by his tumbling into a hole about a foot deep, in a part of the bridge overhanging the ground, where a plank was broken. He immediately rolled himself into a ball of comsiderably less diameter than his body, and as soon as he had somewhat recovered from his fright, he levelled his eye along the bridge, to watch the coming of his dread enemy. As it approached, it was easy to see by the fire of the locomotive, that there were two tracks, and all on the bridge, with considerable presence of mind, instantly stepped from that upon which the locomotive was moving, and left it to pursue its way unimpeded.

Gov. Seward then emerged from his hiding place, and all were on their way rejoicing, to the hospitable mansion of Gov. Davis.

Slave Trade.

It is stated that the authorities of Cuba had put the strictest measures to prevent my further importation of slaves from Africa. A late arrival of negroes had been seized, and a sum of five dollars any subsequent landing. The dispatch of vessels for Africa is effectually stopped, and the suppression of this illegal and inhuman traffic may therefore be considered as final.

Most of the slave-trade is in the hands of the slave-traders, and all on their way rejoicing, to the hospitable mansion of Gov. Davis.

The Caledonia.

There is much to encourage those who may have friends on board the Caledonia in the following article, from the National Intelligencer. Captain Morgan, of the packet ship *Hendrik Hudson*, arrived at New York, says that during an experience of more than one hundred passages across the Atlantic he never experienced such tremendous gales from the westward as between the 6th and 14th February. The Caledonia was then ten days out. Now, as the average passage is about 200 miles per 24 hours she could with such gales hardly have made 100 per day. The passage out being 15 days, she would then have consumed two thirds of her fuel and have made only one third of her distance. Consequently it would have been madness to proceed, for she then would have barely fuel enough to carry her back to England. Thus she would take 5 to 6 days. So that she would reach Liverpool about the 20th or 21st. Allowing her three days to repair, get fuel and stores, she could not depart before the 24th. Give her 15 days out, she would not be here until the 11th or 12th instant.

I late from South America.

The brig *Isabella*, arrived at New York from Rio Janeiro, brings papers to Jan 27. The English schooner *Wiper*, arrived there a few days previous, having on board Mr. Leeson Bell, the new British Minister to the Argentine Confederation.

The advices from Monte Video are to Dec 23, a few days later than before received. Admiral Brown had returned to Buenos Ayres, and *Coe* arrived at Monte Video on the 19th.

A Rio paper of January 27th says, "The French big Ma about which sailed from Bahia for the coast of Africa, and was detained by the B. corvette Rose, on suspicion of being about to engage in the slave trade was declared by the royal tribunal of Cayenne on the 23d ult. to be an unlawful prize, and the captors were mulcted in damages to the amount of about 250,000 francs, near 3,000 dollars."

Advices from Valparaiso to the 30th of Nov state that Gen. Gamarra, President of Peru, had penetrated into the republic of Bolivia, in order to suppress a movement there in favor of ex-President Santa Cruz. Gen. Bolivian, the acting President of Bolivia, therefore declared war against Peru, and at the last accounts Gamarra would be obliged to retire.

The following circular has been addressed by Hon. J. Barker, acting Comptroller of the Treasury to the Collectors of Customs, which we publish for the benefit of such of our readers as are interested in the fishing business.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
1st Comptroller's Office,
February 22, 1842

It has been represented to the Department, that great impostions have probably been practised upon the United States annually, in the obtaining of fishing bounties by vessels not entitled to receive them, and that vessels have drawn the bounty which have not been afloat for the season.

Your particular attention is therefore requested to this subject, and that you will carefully examine into the merits of every claim which shall hereafter be made to you for fishing bounty.

As a means of preventing this fraud upon the people (if it has existed) you will in future be pleased to require from masters or owners of vessels who shall apply for fishing papers with a view of obtaining the bounty, a certificate, previously to the vessel's departure for the first trip to be executed by yourself, or another custom-house officer in your district, in which it shall be certified, that such vessel has been by you or him personally examined, and that in the opinion of yourself, or other officer she is seaworthy and well found in sail, rigging, cables, anchors and fishing gear, and is well manned, to perform the voyage and services contemplated by her papers, which certificate is to be filed in your office, and is to be considered a necessary prerequisite to the obtaining of the bounty.

Resignation of Henry Clay.

The following letter of resignation from Mr. Clay was received and read in the Legislature of Kentucky on the 23d ult.

WASHINGTON, SENATE CHAMBER, February 16, 1842

To the Honorable

The General Assembly of Kentucky

When I last had the honor of an appointment as one of the United States Senators from Kentucky, I intimated, in my letter of acceptance, the probability of my not serving out the whole term of six years. In consequence of there having been two extra sessions of Congress, I have already attended, since that appointment, as many sessions of Congress as ordinarily happen during a senatorial term, without estimating my services at the present session.

I have for several years desired to retire into private life, but have hitherto been prevented from executing my wish by considerations of public duty. I should have resigned my seat in the Senate at the commencement of the present session, but for several reasons, one of which was that the General Assembly did not meet until near a month after Congress, during which time the Senate would not have been fully represented or my successor would have had only the uncertain title of an Executive appointment.

The time has now arrived when, I think that without any just reproof, I may quit the public service, and bestow some attention on my private affairs, which have suffered much by the occupation of the large part of my life in the public councils. If the Roman veteran had title to a discharge after thirty years service, I, who have served a much longer period, may justly claim mine.

I beg leave, therefore, to tender to the General Assembly, and do now hereby tender, my resignation of the office which I hold as Senator, in the Senate of the United States, from the State of Kentucky, to take effect on the 31st day of March, 1842, and I request that the General Assembly will appoint my successor to take his seat on that day. I have fixed that day to allow me an opportunity of awaiting the completion of some measures which have been originated by me.

I embrace this occasion to offer to the General Assembly my most profound and grateful acknowledgement for the numerous and distinguished proofs, by which I have been honored, of its warm attachment and generous confidence during a long series of years.

I have the honor to be, &c.

H. CLAY

Of all animals, of whatever kind, those with the smallest and cleanest bones, are generally the best proportioned, and covered with the best and most grained meat, they are the hardest, the healthiest, and best fed, able to bear the most fatigue while living, and worth the most per pound alive dead. - *Collyer*

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

(Augusta Correspondence.)

State House, Augusta.

THURSDAY March 10, 1842

The final vote on the passage of the apportionment resolves was not taken, as I anticipated last evening. The resolves being first in order this morning, on motion of Mr. Coffey of Augusta, they were laid on the table, for the purpose of disposing of the usual morning session.

On motion of Mr. Burr of Brewer, a message was sent to the Senate, requesting that body to return the papers on the case of Hezekiah Lombard.

The bill to increase the numbers of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court came from the Senate that body refusing to pass the bill, after some discussion, the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Stuart of Troy, made a report in relation to the defence of the maritime frontier, which was laid on the table, and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

Passed to be enacted An Act to incorporate the Lewiston Falls Mechanic Association, an act to incorporate the Washington Hall Association, an act to incorporate the Eastport Bridge Company, an act to correct a clerical error in the valuation of the town of Sanford, an act additional to an act to incorporate the City of Portland, an act to incorporate the Firstport Mechanic Association, an act providing for Inspectors of Beef and Pork, an act to repeal the 44th Section of the 16th Chapter of the Revised Statutes.

Finally passed Resolves providing for the survey of certain lots of land on the Fish River Road, in favor of Francis Sawyer, Jr. to correct a clerical error in the valuation of the town of Cranberry Isles, and for correcting the State and County Tax in said town, to correct an error in the valuation of the town of Wiscasset and for the payment of certain accounts against the state.

The debate on the apportionment resolves was brought to a close, about two o'clock, this afternoon, before the close of the morning session, and the question taken on the passage of the resolves, Yes 116, nays 48.

A number of amendments were offered by different gentlemen of the minority, all of which adovocated the amendments proposed by them, but they were successively rejected by the House. On the question of accepting four of these amendments the yeas and nays were ordered, and they were all rejected by a strict party vote.

It has been said "that there is sometimes a power beyond the throne greater than the throne itself" it was so in this case. The power behind the throne was a curse which was held by the loco party last evening, where it was sold, and it is believed that the resolus should be passed before adjourning this morning, without passing an or crossing a t. A body more powerful than known to the laws or created by the people, determining that as unjust as they were, unequal as they were acknowledged to be, that they should pass, and no arguments should induce the to consent to any alteration, however just it might appear.

The whig members of the Legislature, although they were satisfied that it would be of no avail, fully discharged the duty in showing up the unfeigned wickedness of this apportionment.

Their speeches on the various amendments offered by them, will be published in our journals and be read by a discerning intelligent community, and when that community are called on to pass judgment on the action of their servants in this matter, I am satisfied that the injustice, the unfeigned wickedness of all wicked apportionments will not be forgotten or disregarded.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Among the decrees which, it is said, were decided in the caucus of the locos last evening, was one respecting the Senatorial apportionment. This was also to be carried through today without allowing any alteration or amendment, but the debate of the forenoon was protracted to such length that when the subject came up this afternoon, the locos consented that the subject should be laid over and assigned for tomorrow, and when to-morrow comes, these resolves will also be crammed down the throats of the minority, by an unrelenting and unprincipled majority.

An act relating to the sale of Wood and bark, came from the Senate, indefinitely postponed. The House insisted on its former vote, proposed a conference, and appointed Messrs. Dunn, Barnes and Puné conferees.

A resolve in favor of Rufus McIntire, allowing him \$1500, as a compensation for extraordinary services as Land Agent in 1839 and 1840, came from the Senate passed to be engrossed. After some debate, in which Messrs. McDonald, Sewall, Morse and Burr participated, the resolve was laid on the table, and to-morrow assigned for further consideration.

Read and to-morrow assented. Resolve in relation to an amendment of the Constitution, directing the Governor and Council to audit the accounts of the Committee of Investigation of the Insane Hospital.

The vote of the House, passing to be engrossed, an act to assess a tax on the several cities, towns and plantations in the State, was reconsidered, and the bill recommitted.

The resolve in favor of Hezekiah Lombard was taken up, and the vote reconsidered, passing the same to be engrossed. On motion of Mr. Burr of Brewer, the resolve was amended, and then passed to be engrossed.

Resolve, abating the State Tax for Dearborn Plantation, passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. McDonald, of Limerick, the act reported by the Committee on Agriculture, was taken up. Mr. Otis moved to refer to the next Legislature. This motion was opposed by Mr. Foster of Winthrop, pending this motion, the House adjourned.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Tribune

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 7.

In Senate, to day, Mr. Woodbury presented the credentials of Hon. Leonard Wilcox, appointed a Senator from New Hampshire by the Governor of that State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. F. Pierce. Mr. Wilcox was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Sevier introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a Board of three Commissioners for the settlement of the Claims of the Cherokees east of the Mississippi, under the treaty of 1835 and 1840 which had referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A resolution offered by Mr. Woodbury, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before the Senate an account of the expenditures of the Government for the last quarter of 1841, was adopted.

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EDUCATION AND CRIME.

Man was not made to be sent to prison, but to be educated, and as John Wilkes said, "the very worst use you can put a man to is to hang him." Punishment to prevent crime & punishment.

It comes like the physician's prescription at the funeral late to check stroke, & must check the disposition to sin; & prevent.

When thou least strivest

The bill from the House to suspend till 1st March, 1843, that portion of the act to revive and extend the charters of the Banks, of the District of Columbia which inhibits the Banks, after 1st March, 1842, from paying out or lending the paper of non-specie-paying Banks, was taken up.

Mr. Allen opposed the bill at some length, contending that the Banks had violated their charters, and that no money should be shown them and moved to commit the bill to the Committee on the District of Columbia, with certain instructions of inquiry as to the Banks having violated their charters.

After remarks from Mr. A. in advocacy of this motion, the Senate adjourned.

In the House Mr. Everett, on leave, laid on the table, for the purpose of printing, an amendment which he intended offering to the Apportionment bill, and an Apportionment table. It fixes the rates at 70,680. The printing was ordered.

Mr. Gilmer from the Select Committee on Retrenchment which was raised at the Extra Session made a report in part, in which the Committee announced their intention of soon presenting in form in reference to the Departments generally, and particularly the Executive Department.

They had been unable to proceed far in their investigations as the only sources of information open to them were those open to all.

They now asked for leave to sit during the sessions of the House, and to send for persons and papers. A resolution to this effect was adopted.

After the presentation on leave of a few petitions, the resolutions relative to the contingent expenses of the House being in order under a suspension of the rules, were taken up, the resolution pending authorizing the appointment henceforth of a Committee of three to examine all papers, maps, charts and drawings, the printing of which is moved, except reports from the various Departments, and from the Committees of the House, and bills and resolutions, and to report whether the public interest requires their printing.

Mr. Arnold had offered an amendment prohibiting the furn

